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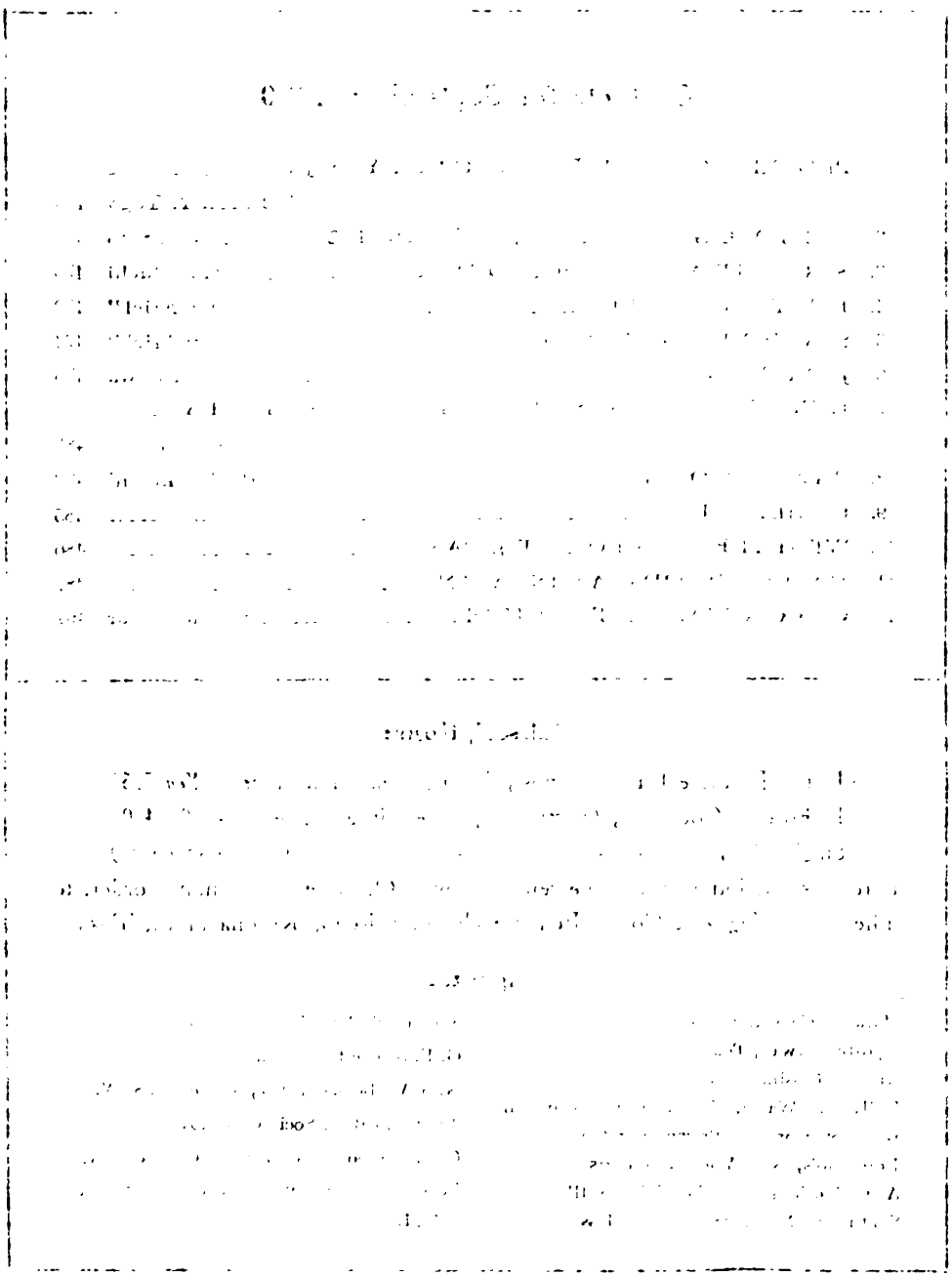

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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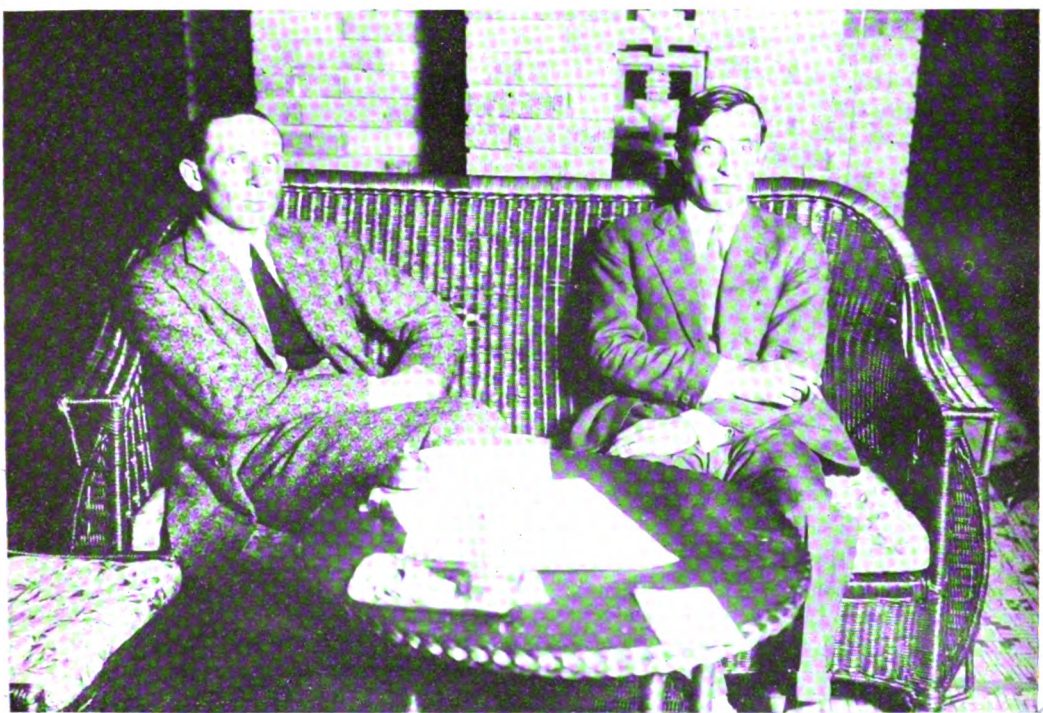
The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers in Tokyo, in company with their family members, going to hunt *ayu*.



Major Francis Lombardi (the right) and Captain Gino Capannini (the left), two Italian aviators visiting Japan on July 23rd.

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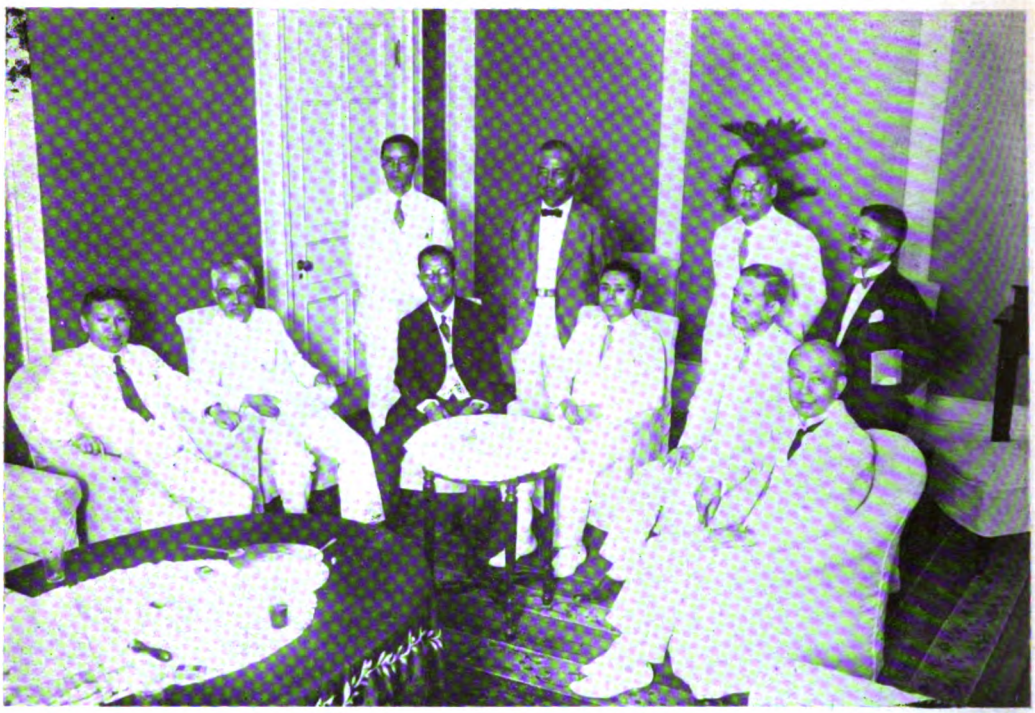

A farewell meeting at the Tokyo-kaikwan, held in honour of a party going to visit Europe and America for extending market for domestic products. Commercial and Industrial Minister Tawara sitting at the right end.

Members of the Economic Board of Inquiry of the Seiyu Party.

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The Medical Board of Inquiry of the Japan office of the League of Nations Meeting on the Home Dept.

Admiral Abo, who has come back from England, going to pay respects to H. I. M. the Emperor at the Nasu Imperial villa.

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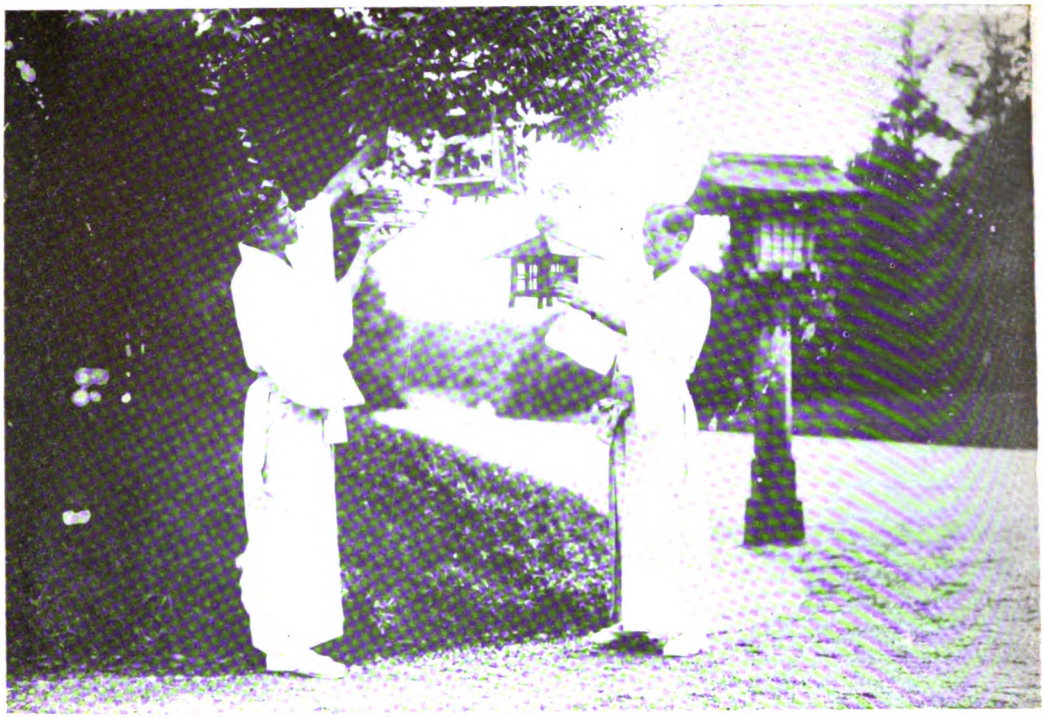

The show of insect singing in the yearly festival of the Meiji Shrine.

Warning received of the visit of a typhoon and providing against it on the Ara River.

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Vol. XX SEPTEMBER 1930 No. 12

PROGRESS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN JAPAN

By Baron Y. TOGO

(*Managing Director of the Japan Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.*)

THE business of the Japan Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd. is to set up by Government order wireless telegraphic equipments for communications between Japan and foreign lands for use by the Imperial Japanese Government, and to preserve and operate them. In other words, it is the object of the company to complete and help the international wireless communication facilities of the Government with private funds.

For this object the company was organized in October, 1925. International wireless facilities in Japan were quite primitive then, wireless communication with the United States, being the only system then in existence here. Telegraphic messages from Tokyo to San Francisco, for instance, were sent from the Tokyo Central Telegraph Office to the Iwaki Station, a name collectively given to the Haranomachi Sending Station and the Tomioka Receiving Station, and then to the Honolulu Station, thence to the San Francisco Station, it being necessary to go through two relay offices before reaching America.

For all telephone services, of which accuracy and promptness are the life, nothing is more to be avoided than a relay, and it was really quite unsatisfactory that all messages from Tokyo to San Francisco had to be sent through two relay offices.

Upon the establishment of this company the Directors decided to devote their efforts to the improvement and completion of the wireless service with America. In March, 1927, a station receiving messages from America was erected in Fukuoka mura, Saitama-ken, operative automotically at the Tokyo Wireless Station ; and at the same time the Hara-machi Sending Station was so reëquipped as to be operative automocally by the Tokyo Wireless Station.

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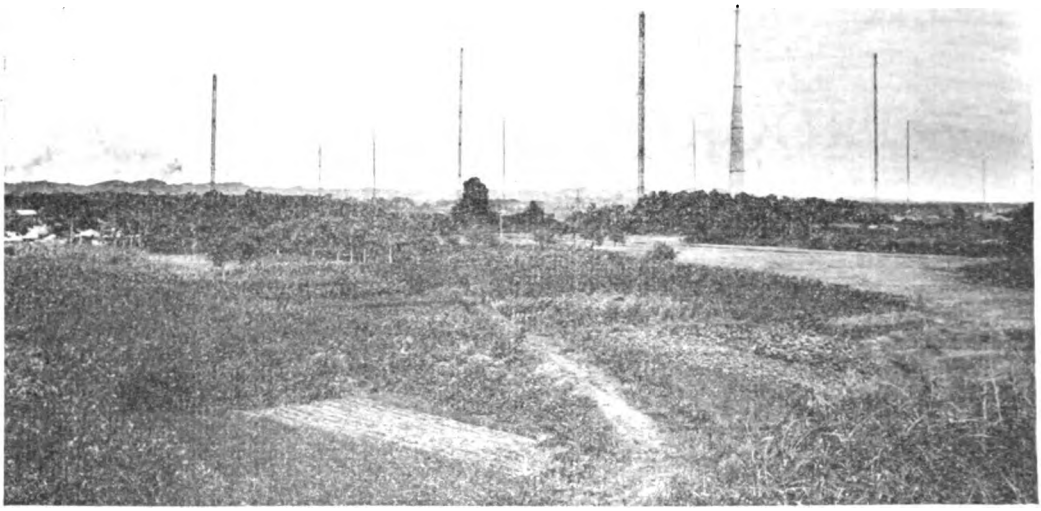

Haranomachi Sending Station for the United States

This completion of a wireless communication system of central operation dispensed with the relay service of the Iwaki Wireless Station in Japanese-American communications, both received and despatched.

There was, however, still a relay in Hawaii, necessary in communications between the two countries, which was unsatisfactory. An arrangement was concluded, therefore, between us and the American RCA Company, which possessed communicating stations; and my company introduced a great improvement in the equipment of the Harano-machi Sending Station at a cost of about 1,500,000 yen; and the American company set up newly an equipment for sending messages in their San Francisco Wireless Station, by which we could start communications directly between Tokyo and San Francisco on September lst, 1928, eliminating relay at Honolulu.

To-day wireless messages are exchanged without relay between Japan and the American Continent over a distance of about 4,000 nautical miles of the Pacific, and although there is a pretty good number of such messages, yet we can handle them between Tokyo and San Francisco at an average time of about 20 minutes; and between Tokyo and New York at that of about 40 minutes, both sending and receiving.

Besides, my company in appreciation of the characteristic features of wireless messages by short wave-length, which

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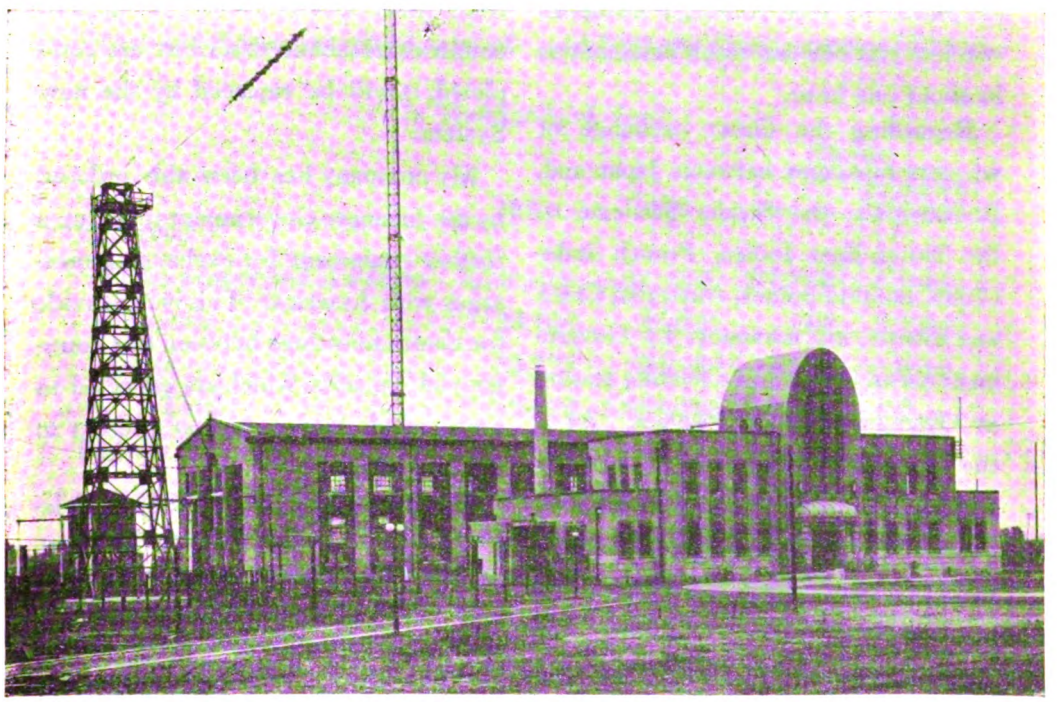
has made remarkable progress of late, has set up an equipment for sending messages to America at Tomioka, Fukushimaken, which is now in operation. This equipment, like the Harano-machi Sending Station, is operated at the Tokyo Wireless Station for sending messages direct to the San Francisco Wireless Station. They are sent at the high speed of 100 words per minute.

The next thing to be accomplished by my company was the setting up of an equipment for direct exchange of messages between Japan and Europe. For this purpose, we completed a station receiving European messages to be operated at the Nagoya Station at Yokkaichi, Miye-ken in March, 1928; and in September the same year it started receiving messages direct from Berlin, Paris and Warsaw; and early in 1929 we brought to completion the building of a station sending messages to Europe, which had been going on at Yosami, Aichi-ken on a scale not equalled in the world; and in April the same year it commenced sending messages direct to Berlin, Paris and Warsaw under the operation of the Nagoya Wireless Station. Thus, messages between Japan and Europe came to be sent and received between the Nagoya Station and the above three foreign wireless stations.

The direct exchange of messages between Japan and England was looked upon as of great importance by the Japanese Government in view of the



Yosami Sending Station for Europe

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intimate diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries; and it had the above Yosami Sending Station and Yokkaichi Receiving Station equipped for exchanging messages between Japan and England by my company. At the end of January, 1930, the direct exchange of messages was started between Nagoya and London.

This direct exchange of wireless messages between Japan and Europe has greatly quickened the time taken for sending and receiving these messages, and between Nagoya and Berlin, between Nagoya and London, between Nagoya and Paris; and between Nagoya and Warsaw it is only about 30 minutes for each message. Even those messages sent from Japan to other European places by relay through European wireless stations can reach destinations in about one hour.

Regarding the direct exchange of wireless messages between Japan and, British-India, the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, the Philippines, Australia, China and Siberia, my company, by Government order, is building a sending station at Oyama-machi, Tochigi-ken. As to the receiving equipment, it will be arranged in the Fukuoka Receiving Station for American messages, and the extension work is well under way. On the occasion of these sending and receiving equipments being completed, messages at first will be exchanged direct between Japan and Bombay, Bandon (the Dutch-East Indies) Saigon, Manila and Sydney, under the operation of the Tokyo Wireless Station.

Concerning wireless messages with the Dutch East Indies, the Japanese Government being unable to wait until the completion of the Far Eastern-South Sea Station, started the direct exchange of messages at the beginning of October, 1929, making use of my company's wireless system with America, or the Harano-machi Sending Station, the Tomioka Short Wave-Length Sending Station, and the Fukuoka Receiving Station, with very successful results. This is, of course, only temporary, and when the sending and receiving stations of messages to and from the South Sea and Far Eastern countries as above described are completed, it will be replaced by the new System.

My company has been also ordered by the Japanese Government to set up a further equipment for exchanging messages with America. This is to provide for communications between this country and America, which are expected to grow much busier than at present in the near future.

Essentially, the Japan Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. exists for the purpose of building wireless systems to meet the international development of Japan in politics and economics, and to satisfy the demand for wireless communications between Japan and foreign lands.

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THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN FOR 1929

By T. SATO

FOR 1929 the foreign trade of Japan proper and Karafuto amounted to 2,148,000,000 yen in exports and to 2,216,000,000 yen in imports, making a total of 4,364,000,000 yen, showing an adverse balance of 67,000,000 yen on the import side. As compared with 1928, the exports increased 176,000,000 yen, or 8.9 per cent. and the imports 19,000,000 yen, or 0.9 per cent., making a total increase of 196,000,000 yen, and the adverse balance on the import side decreased 156,000,000 yen. When added to the foreign trade of Formosa and Korea, the grand total of the foreign trade of Japan and territories for 1929 comes to 4,606,000,000 yen, consisting of 2,217,000,000 yen in exports and 2,308,000,000 yen in imports, showing an excess of 170,000,000 yen on the import side. Compared with 1928, exports gained 179,000,000 yen, or 8.8 per cent., and the imports 15,000,000 yen, or 0.7 pet cent., making a total increment of 195,000,000 yen; and the excess on the import side fell off 163,000,000 yen. To show the exports and imports of Japan proper and Karafuto, Formosa and Korea for 1928 and 1929, the figures stand as follows:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

	1929	1928	Change. Amount.	Change. Proportion Per cent.
Exports:				
Japan proper and Karafuto	2,148,618	1,971,955	176,663	8.9 inc.
Formosa	33,188	33,896	708	2.1 dec.
Korea	35,773	32,149	6,624	11.3 inc.
Total	2,217,579	2,038,000	179,580	8.8 „
Imports:				
Japan proper and Karafuto	2,216,240	2,196,314	19,926	0.9 „
Formosa	64,541	58,334	6,207	10.6 „
Korea	107,767	118,151	10,384	8.8 dec.
Total	2,388,548	2,372,799	15,749	0.7 inc.
Grand total	4,606,127	4,410,769	195,328	4.4 „
Excess of Im. over Ex.	170,969	334,799	163,830	

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It may be noted from the above figures that during 1929 both exports and imports increased, and exports gained much more than imports, with the result that imports in excess of exports fell off 70 per cent from 1928. This is a great improvement in the balance of foreign trade and the most satisfactory showing in recent years. Among the chief reasons for it, we may note on the export side the increase in the exports of raw silk due to trade activity in America, the recovery of the cotton fabric trade and the growth of requirements for silk fabrics, in addition to which foreign demand increased in expectation of the recovery of the foreign exchanges consequent upon the lifting of the gold embargo; and on the import side the increment of raw cotton imports, owing to the discontinuation of the spinners' curtailment and the growth of cotton goods exports, in addition to which machinery, sulphate of ammonia, beans, metals, etc. also increased, but some staple imports decreased such as sugar, lumber, woollen yarns and woollen fabrics, and importations were generally held off owing to a general retrenchment policy taken and apprehensions held as to effects the listing of the gold embargo might have on the economic world.

Appended is a table showing exports and imports of gold and silver specie and bullion during 1928 and 1929:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

	1929.	1928.	Change.
Exports:			
Japan proper and Karafuto	3,490	3,436	54 inc.
Formosa.	0	0	0
Korea.	0	0	0
Total	3,490	3,436	54 inc.
Imports:			
Japan proper and Karafuto	613	2,696	2,083 dec.
Formosa	0	0	0
Korea	229	110	119 inc.
Total	842	2,806	1,964 „
Grand total.	4,332	6,242	1,910 dec.
Excess of Ex. over Im. .	2,648	630	2,018 inc.

To review staple exports, numbering forty-seven, for 1929, thirty-five increased and twelve decreased. Of the former group, cotton fabrics come first, being followed by raw silk, silk fabrics, hats and caps, marine products, peas and beans, etc. and of the latter group, sugar, insect powders, matches, coal, etc. principally decreased.

The export trade in cotton fabrics remarkably recovered in 1929, increas-

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ing by 60,000,000 yen, or 17.2 per cent. Next come raw silk gaining 26,000 pcls., or 4.9 per cent in quantity and 48,000,000 yen, or 6.6 per cent in value; and silk fabrics growing 15,000,000 yen, or 11.9 per cent. Besides, hats and caps multiplied 5,900,000 yen, or 48.7 per cent., marine products 4,900,000 yen, or 28.6 per cent and peas and beans 4,000,000 yen, or 40.5 per cent. Of the goods decreasing for the year, refined sugar comes first with 576,000 pcls., or 15.2 per cent in quantity and 8,000,000 yen, or 22 per cent in value, being followed by insect powders with 21,000 pcls., or 20.4 per cent in quantity and 3,000,000 yen, or 43.2 per cent in value. Below are the staple exports in quantity and value for 1928 and 1929, the value being in thousands of yen :—

Article.	Quantity 1929.		Quantity 1928.		Value. 1929.	Value. 1928.
Rice and unhulled rice	77,471	pcls.	84,337	pcls.	1,093	1,277
Peas and beans	1,211,544	„	815,740	„	14,611	10,400
Marine products	0		0		22,349	17,375
Wheat flour	3,063,378	„	2,372,329	„	26,815	24,718
Tea	178,860	„	180,029	„	12,028	11,848
Refined sugar	3,220,937	„	3,797,485	„	29,974	38,414
Beer	39,156	"koku"	41,017	"koku"	3,755	4,412
Agar-agar	2,203,855	"kin"	2,149,749	"kin"	4,649	4,142
Tinned and bottled food	46,154,225	„	35,703,664	„	25,680	23,031
Insect powders	83,216	pcls.	104,548	pcls.	4,251	7,487
Waste and floss silk and doupions	63,607	„	71,387	„	13,042	12,547
Coal	2,011,402	E.T.	2,150,432	E.T.	23,215	24,513
Lumber	?		?		21,138	17,964
Vegetable oils	342,042	pcls.	210,179	pcls.	9,119	6,022
Peppermint oil	5,311	„	4,048	„	2,275	2,075
Fish and whale oils	587,916	„	619,271	„	7,766	8,162
Camphor	41,592	„	36,607	„	6,199	5,447
Menthol crystals	4,638	„	3,235	„	5,170	3,914
Raw silk	574,849	„	547,964	„	781,040	732,697
Cotton yarns	202,205	„	214,968	„	26,755	25,894
Iron and steel	641,559	„	630,815	„	5,252	4,846
Brass	109,565	„	124,601	„	5,003	5,576
Hat braids	11,971	1000 bdls.	11,736	1000 bdls.	5.185	4,717
Soap	?		?		1,637	2,088
Matches	134,651	pcls.	221,889	pcls.	3,715	5,117
Silk fabrics	?		?		146,954	134,059
Cotton „	1,790,560	1,000 sq. yds.	1,418,798	1,000 sq. yds.	412,706	352,217
Woollen fabrics	?		?		4,153	3,340
Cotton blankets	34,991	pcls.	28,077	pcls.	3,409	2,787
Silk handkerchiefs	1,552,578	doz.	1,503,120	doz.	4,448	5,204
Cotton Towels	1,819,869	„	1,579,660	„	3,722	3,305
Hosiery goods	12,327,555	„	11,399,563	„	36,711	33,301
Hats and caps	2,094,733	„	1,481,065	„	18,129	12,194
Buttons	?		?		7,212	7,653

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Jewelry	?		?		9,238	8,017
Paper, etc.	?		?		26,288	25,672
Cement	6,423,854	pcls.	4,929,567	pcls.	9,182	6,885
Earthen and porcelain wares.	?		?		36,962	124,642
Glass and glassware	?		?		13,210	12,941
Ironware	?		?		15,195	13,683
Rubber tyres	56,377	pcls.	51,303	pcls.	6,300	5,724
Machinery and parts	?		?		13,615	10,604
Parasols and umbrellas	217,769	doz.	263,695	doz.	1,888	2,517
Plushes	5,655,680	„	4,574,002	„	6,091	5,118
Lamps and parts thereof	?		?		9,485	8,370
Toys	?		?		13,854	11,000
Other articles	?		?		285,150	267,949
Total	?		?		2,148,618	1,961,955

Of staple imports numbering forty-one, twenty-three increased and eighteen decreased. The former group is headed by machinery, and raw cotton, crude sulphate of ammonia; beans and oil materials follow them as the principal articles, and the latter group is led by sugar; while other chief articles comprise lumber, woollen yarns, wollen fabrics, oil cake, rice and unhulled rice and wool.

Of the increased articles, machinery grew 28,000,000 yen, or 31.3 per cent. Next comes raw cotton increasing 1,000,000 pcls., or 10.6 per cent in quantity and 23,000,000 yen, or 4.2 per cent in value. Sulphate of ammonia gained 1,600,000 pcls., or 33.8 per cent in quantity and 11,000,000 yen, or 32 5 per cent in value; and beans 1,500,000 pcls., or 15.4 per cent in quantity and 10,000,000 yen, or 16 per cent in value. Of the decreased articles, sugar fell off most remarkably by 2,500,000 pcls., or 40.2 per cent in quantity and 33,000,000 yen, or 52 per cent in value. Lumber decreased 22,000,000 yen, or 20.1 per cent., woollen yarns 13,000,000 yen, or 41.6 per cent., woollen fabrics 11,000,000 yen, or 36.1 per cent.; and oil cake, rice and unhulled rice and wool each 10,000,000 yen. Below are the staple imports in quantity and value for 1928 and 1929, the value being in thousands of yen :—

	Quantity.				Value.	
Article.	1929.		1928.		1929.	1928.
Rice and unhulled rice	3,066,935	pcls.	4,723,411	pcls.	22,781	33,672
Wheat	12,231,557	„	10,957,356	„	70,896	67,787
Beans and like	11,969,903	„	10,370,968	„	78,745	67,857
Eggs	114,336	„	183,025	„	3,983	6,959
Sugar	3,795,281	„	6,350,938	„	31,159	64,958
Beef (raw)	292,114	„	278,064	„	7,157	6,971
Materials for oils	4,170,305	„	2,832,156	„	30,778	21,821
Crude india rubber	581,512	„	434,234	„	33,885	27.895
Chilian saltpetre	1,476,118	„	877,395	„	10,051	6,077

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Crude sulphate of ammonia ...	6,344,299	„	4,741,341	„	48,086	36,303
Phosphorites	9,317,844	„	7,888,568	„	13,454	11,977
Oil cake	16,258,494	„	19,012,827	„	75,919	86,828
Raw cotton	10,789,571	„	9,755,173	„	573,016	549,941
Other vegetable fibres	1,545,059	„	1,407,712	„	29,400	27,821
Wool	814,919	„	880,594	„	101,815	111,872
Coal	3,203,232	E.T.	2,734,931	E.T.	42,978	36,975
Iron and other ores	34,807,633	pcls.	29,051,504	pcls.	25,838	20,812
Lumber	?		?		88,837	111,008
Bran	3,433,415	pcls.	3,760,325	pcls.	12,384	14,236
Hides, etc.	278,781	„	213,037	„	12,813	10,476
Leather, etc.	3,637,910	"kin"	2,958,059	"kin"	7,289	7,713
Beef tallow	208,519	„	227,529	„	5,019	5,407
Caustic soda and soda ash	2,025,053	„	2,287,357	„	11,314	13,364
Artif. indigo and synthetic dyes	4,368,206	„	4,497,386	„	8,942	9,924
Woollen yarns	5,608,487	"kin"	8,746,702	"kin"	18,736	32,107
Pulp for paper making	1,361,347	pcls.	1,238.321	pcls.	13,485	11,454
Iron and steel	34,913,681	„	30,585,786	„	159,721	149,383
Aluminium	205,022	„	155,613	„	11,402	9,360
Lead (ingot and slab)	1,009,192	„	1,035,642	„	15,063	14,721
Tin (ingot and slab)	67,617	„	67,904	„	9,202	9,560
Zinc (ingot, slab and grain) ...	451,848	„	595,987	„	8,193	10,936
Votatile oil (not more than 0.730 in specific gravity)	98,132	100 gal.	104,336	100 gal.	4,088	6,582
Kerosene oil (not more than 0.8762 in specific grav.)	904,011	„ „	685,071	„ „	34,682	30,686
Cotton fabaics	?		?		8,574	7,434
Woollen „	?		?		19,941	31,215
Printing paper	195,375	pcls.	302,106	pcls,	3,658	5,523
Automobiles and parts thereof	?		?		33,608	32,244
Machinery and parts thereof ...	?		?		121,094	92,205
Other articles	?		?		408.254	394,288
Total	?		?		2,216,240	2,196,314

To note trade with the chief countries in the world, exports increased to the United States, British-India, Kwantung Province, the Dutch-Indies, Egypt, the Straits Settlements and East Africa, of which the volume increased 87,000,000 yen, or 10.6 per cent to the United States, 52,000,000 yen, or 35.6 per cent to British-India, 14,000,000 yen, or 13 per cent to Kwantung Province, and 13,000,000 yen, or 18.7 per cent to the Dutch-Indies. At the same time, they decreased to China, France, the Philippines, Hawaii and Italy, of which 26,000,000 yen, or 7.1 per cent fell off to China and 18,000,000 yen, or 29.8 per cent to France, decreases to the remaining countries being very small.

As to imports, they increased from the United States, Germany, Kwantung Province, the Straits Settlements, Egypt and East Africa, of which 28,000,000 yen, or 4.6 per cent increased from the United States, 23,000,000 yen or 17.8 per cent from Germany and 15,000,000 yen, or 10.6 per cent from Kwantung Province; and they decreased from the Dutch-Indies, England, French Indo-

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China, of which 35,000,000 yen, or 22.5 per cent. from the Straits Settlements, 14,000,000 yen, or 9.0 per cent. from the Dutch East Indies, 24,000,000 yen, or 16.0 per cent. from Hongkong, and 11,000,000 yen, or 7.1 per cent. from Russia for 1928 and 1929, classified according to countries as follows:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

Importing Country	1929	1928	Amount	Increase or Decrease
United States	91,130,105	855,[illegible]	47,365	10.6 inc.
China	[illegible]	313,3[illegible]	9,483	7.1 dec.
British-India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37.0 inc.
Kwantung Province	[illegible]	110,136	11,280	7.0 »
Dutch-India	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,711	14.7 »
England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.3 »
Hongkong	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,805	8.0 »
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,314	29.8 dec.
Australia	4,170,670	4,270,930	1,078	2.5 inc.
Egypt	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,078	22.8 »
Philippines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.5 dec.
Straits Settlements	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] inc.
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	0.1 »
Asiatic Russia	[illegible]	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	3.2 »
Germany	[illegible]	12,[illegible]	894	6.9 »
Cape Colony and Natal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.7 »
East Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] »
Siam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.5 »
Argentine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23.1 »
Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	— »
Hawaii	[illegible]	[illegible]	202	0.1 dec.
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	82	1.8 »
Other countries	[illegible]	13,[illegible]	13,765	39.9 inc.
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.9 »

Importing Country	[illegible]	[illegible]	Amount	Per cent
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.6 inc.
British-India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.2 »
China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.5 dec.
Kwantung Province	[illegible]	150,[illegible]	15,843	10.6 inc.
Germany	157,273	137,337	20,776	17.8 »

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China, of which 35,000,000 yen, or 31.5 per cent fell off from the Dutch-Indies, 24,000,000 yen, or 10.5 per cent from China, 11,000,000 yen, or 7.1 per cent from England and 10,000.000 yen, or 52.8 per cent from the Straits Settlements. Below are the exports and imports for 1928 and 1929, classified according to counties:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

Exports: Country	1929	1928	Change Amount	Change Proportion Per cent
United States	914,101	826,141	87,960	10.6 inc.
China	346,652	373,141	26,489	7.1 dec.
British-India	198,056	146,006	52,050	35.6 inc.
Kwantung Province	124,476	110,190	14,280	13.0 „
Dutch-Indies	87,125	73,414	13,711	18.7 „
England	63,183	58,904	4,279	7.3 „
Hongkong	61,065	56,204	4,861	8.6 „
France	44,494	63,408	18,914	29.8 dec.
Australia	44,075	43,000	1,075	2.5 inc.
Egypt	31,352	23,714	7,638	23.8 „
Philippines	29,054	32,834	3,780	11.5 dec.
Straits Settlements	27,928	20,449	7,479	36.6 inc.
Canada	27,078	27,047	31	0.1 „
Asiatic Russia	15,033	11,197	3,836	34.3 „
Germany	13,446	12,582	864	6.9 „
Cape Colony and Natal	13,179	11,694	1,485	12.7 „
East Africa	13,123	6,426	6,697	104.2 „
Siam	10,633	5,763	4,870	84.5 „
Argentine	8,579	6,970	1,609	23.1 „
Holland	6,917	6,914	3	— „
Hawaii	6,271	6,472	201	3.1 dec.
Italy	6,108	6,190	82	1.3 „
Other countries	56,690	43,295	13,395	30.9 inc.
Total	2,148,618	1,971,955	176,663	8.9 „

Imports: Country	1929	1928	Change Amount	Change Proportion Per cent
United States	654,055	625,536	28,519	4.6 inc.
British-India	288,107	285,467	2,640	0.9 „
China	209,974	234,556	24,582	10.5 dec.
Kwantung Province	166,322	150,439	15,883	10.6 inc.
Germany	157,273	133,537	23,736	17.8 „

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England	153,050	164,830	11,780	7.1 dec.
Australia	132,600	130,494	2,106	1.6 inc.
Dutch-Indies	77,346	112,917	35,571	31.5 dec.
Canada	68,729	66,464	2,265	3.4 inc.
Straits Settlements	41,634	36,581	5,053	13.8 „
France	26,185	24,002	2,183	9.1 „
Egypt	25,824	20,340	5,484	27.0 „
Asiatic-Russia	22,874	21,971	903	4.1 „
Siam	20,811	19,067	1,744	9.1 „
Philippines	18,044	16,342	1,702	10.4 „
Switzerland	17,570	19,640	2,070	10.5 dec.
Belgium	15,828	14,497	1,331	9.2 inc.
East Africa	11,405	6,261	5,144	82.2 „
Sweden	11,025	10,766	259	2.4 „
Chili	10,414	6,266	4,148	66.2 „
French Indo-China	9,590	20,300	10,710	52.8 „
Italy	7,550	9,334	1,784	19.1 dec.
Denmark	6,025	1,775	4,250	239.4 inc.
Poland	5,487	8,235	2,748	33.4 dec.
Other countries	58,518	56,797	1,821	3.2 inc.
Total	2,216,240	2,196,314	19,926	0.9 „

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England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71 p. c.
Austria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Straits Settlements . . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·5 ,,
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·1 ,,
Egypt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ,,
Spain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ,,
Philippines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10·1 ,,
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ,,
Sweden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ,,
French India [illegible] . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ,,
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Java	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other countries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ,,

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SOCIAL LIFE AMONG THE MOORS

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SCRAMBLE AMONG RECORD MAKERS

By M. OUCHI

WHEN radio came to be broadcasted all over the country, people spoke of the uselessness of gramophones. In fact, the gramaphone business was depressed in a measure for a time on that account. But that was only temporary; and to-day the demand for gramaphone records is even greater than it was before, led by the craze for some popular songs, takies, etc., among the people, who were tired of the monotony of the radio programme. This is but natural; for there must be a clear distinction between the functions of radio and phonography.

The chief brands of gramophone records now in the market are furnished by Nitchiku (Nipponophone), Victor, Polydore, Nitto and Colombia, most of them financed with foreign capital. Nitchiku has a capital of 2,800,000 yen and is presided over by Mr. H. White, its Japanese Directors being only Mr. Sasaki and Mr. Iwasaki. Victor is headed by Mr. B. Gardiner, its Japan office having a capital of 200,000 yen. Nitto and Polydore are owned entirely by the Japanese. The former has a capital of 500,000 yen and Mr. Z. Mukoyama as the President, its head office being in Osaka. The latter is the newest of all and was established in 1927, led by Mr. M. Anan and Mr. I. Suzuki.

These are the makers of Nipponophone records (the "Eagle" brand), Victor records, "Tsubame" (Swallow) records, Polydore records and Colombia records.

Cafe and general home records are required in proportions of 70 per cent for Japanese songs, and 30 per cent foreign songs. Of all brands, Victor is most saleable, taking perhaps 50 per cent of the total. Following them come Colombias and Polydores.

Victor foreign songs are in better demand than those with Japanese songs. Nipponophones (controlled by Colombias) are devoted to Japanese songs, etc., and Polydores are popular among lovers of specific music, as they furnish uncommon pieces such as a whole symphony by Beethoven. Polydores are reputed to be generally quiet and soft, fit for record music.

In 1929, despite the severe trade dullness, business in gramophone recrods was the most successful. It is interesting to ask the reason.

Radio, movies and records hold interesting relations to one another. New popular songs, which grew very fashionable in 1929, for instance, were first

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broadcasted by radio, and they were then put on the gramophone, which created a fashion.

Since the introduction of talkies, jazz and dance records have raised their heads, very manifestly replacing ordinary music.

Foreign records of the talkie songs command the best sale. The demand is created one month to six months after the importation of the records, or upon the screening of the talkie.

Dance records, other than of talkie songs have not been so popular. What is more interesting is that at the same time symphony orchestras of classic music as Schubert, Mozart and Bach, and not modern pieces, are in demand more than the modern ones.

That most popular musical instruments on records are violin, piano and cello in the order named. Opera records are in poor demand.

Of Japanese records, new popular songs in fashion and other ditties lead other records in sale all over the country, with the exception of *Naniwa-bushi*. Here also jazz is very popular, and these small songs are sung in tunes like jazz,

At the same time, old ballads have been put on the gramophone very extensively, as popular interest in them was aroused by broadcasting.

In the eastern part of Japan, Nipponophone records predominate in the market for Japanese records, but in the western part Nitto records nearly monopolize the market.

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HUNTING HOTARU

SPORT OF MODERN ARCADIA

By "ARIEL"

AS the sunny days warm into summer with balmy evenings one of the most romantic of Japanese amusements is the hunting of *hotaru*, the luminous insect we call the firefly. What we admire in the distance the Japanese love to fondle and worship at close range. Fancy being invited out to dine and then, after dinner, instead of being taken to the theater or the kinema, go out with your host and hostess to catch lightning bugs. One has to have the Japanese feeling of romance for nature in order to enjoy so pastoral and primitive a recreation. It is none the less a sport very popular, especially among the fair sex.

Equipped with long-handled nets the hunter, and huntress, saunter down by winding streams that murmur music through the meadows, or behind secluded hedgerows, where the fairy-like insects flit about in the grass or trees like wandering spirits become visible. It is as wandering spirits that the Japanese regard them. In hunting them the children think they are capturing angels; and the bigger children are sure of it, for often it is the occasion of securing an acquaintance that leads to marriage. The old tradition that the spirits of discarnate lovers return to romantic haunts incarnate in the firefly is one that will take long to die. It affords one of the few opportunities when the sexes may mix and play together in Japan. The youth in vain pursuit of a fiery angel may yet capture one of more mundane proportions, even without a net.

As a form of love-making this kind of hunting is much more romantic and practical than riding to hounds bent on staggy or foxy prey; and since the belief exists that the *hotaru* in their movements on the wing at night are guided by love's passion, the hunter and huntress cannot but recognize the fact if not pursue it. An ardent lover might even induce response in a shy companion by whispering the ancient Japanese poem:

Cicada cries his love away
In blatant ostentation;
The firefly burns beneath its sway
In silent admiration.

The insects when caught are put into tiny cages where angels might well agree to dwell, as there they have no further need to chase one another to find mates; then they are taken home to adorn the house or given away as presents. A cage of such angels would not be an unbecoming gift to a young

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lady much admired. Every year the pupils of a certain Tokyo school for girls catch fifty fireflies and take them in a cage to present to the two little princesses, Teru and Sumi, children of the Emperor and Empress ; so that even the highest classes begin early to love these lightning insects. They do not ive long, as their energy soon burns out ; so ardent a passion cannot sustain itself. Collected in shallow bowls of water the larvae of the *hotaru* emit a magic phosphorescence that makes a pleasing decoration for the table on a summer evening. And what a pleasantly suggestive theme for conversation among one's guests ! May Japan long continue to enjoy so Arcadian a sport. It has about it a real touch of the Theocritan idyls, and the youth that never grows old.

Bon-odori, a dance of the Feast of Lanterns.

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SUMMER IN FAIRYLAND

HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH HOT

By "ARIEL"

SUMMER in Japan is hot and hunid, especially in August when the temperature approaches 100 degrees in the shade. Then those who can afford it hie away to the mountains to while away the sultry season at the natural spas in daily view of volcanic action or fascinating Alpine ranges. But before me as I write stretches the vast Pacific, in unbroken reach to California on the other side five thousand miles away. On my left of the bay's indent rise mighty hills that recede till lost in far blue-pencilled haze, while all about me at their bases extend far green fields of ripening rice.

The sea and the hills are silent; and the young rice waves like an emerald sea under a turquoise sky infintely deep. Yet the whole environment is alive with the music of human voices; for immediately in front are thousands of children tumbling like porpoises in the placid ocean. All the schools for miles around thus assemble daily to celebrate the end of the term and the beginning of the holidays. Strange indeed is the sight of these coutless little terra-cotta bodies freckling the blue sea in wild acclaim, rising and falling in the slow swell.

Like a vast army the children are marshalled along the reaches of golden sand for nearly a mile, ready to obey orders like soldiers. As a bugler sounds the orders they come to attention, and on due signal march into the water in phalanxes led by flag-bearers who halt only where the water grows too deep. The splashing and clamouring suddenly becomes indescribable, the music of child voices echoing far into the hills. The resounding of the vast chorus sweeps back across the water. Beyond, like silver sails suspended from the firmament are the fishing boats forming a fairy background to the scene, the weathered faces of the men turning from hook or net to listen to the glad voices of the children echoing across the water. It is a picture never to be forgotten, and solves the problem of how to be happy though hot.

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JAPANESE HORSES

By M. ARIKAWA

JAPAN is to-day passing through an economic crisis; and most people are suffering from the general trade depression, unemployment and the hardship of living. The Government considering the matter seriously, is taking various means for relieving the unemployed in co-operation with the people. One of the means is to campaign for the use of home made articles, and the authorities concerned are making their utmost efforts to this end. H. I. M. the Emperor, always in sympathy with the people, encourages the use of home-made articles, and is pleased to use himself all home-made supplies, setting an example. H. M.'s horses are mostly of foreign origin, but there is a report that is the Imperial wish to keep chiefly good Japanese breeds hereafter. There are at present five horses reserved for riding by His Majesty. They are named Senbonmatsu, Fubuki, Hatsumidori, Shirayuki and Kokin. Fubuki was bought from a Hungarian pasture, a few years ago, when Lieutenant-Colonel Yusa went to France on the occasion of the Olympic Games. It is of the Hungarian-arab bread. It is grey with scattered spots of white hair on the head. It was born in 1911. It is about 5 feet high. Hatsumidori is of the Sarablet breed in Australia. It was born in 1910 and is 21 years old. It is about 5 feet. It was presented to His Majesty by the Army. Shirayuki is of same breed with Fubuki. It was bought from a Hungarian pasture. It is grey and about 5.5 feet. It was born in 1921. Senbonmatsu and Kokiku are of native breed. The former was presented by the Senbonmatsu Pasture in Tochigiken. It is chestnut and about 5.5 feet. The limbs are white. It is gentle and is of a mixed Sarablet breed being about 5 feet. It was born in the Imperial Niikappa Pasture in Hokkaido in 1921. Hatsumidori has grown rather too old, and its successor will be selected from native breeds, in accordance with His Majesty's wish to encourage home products. At the same time, this is proof that excellent horses are now bred in Japan.

At the end of 1927 the following number of horses was in Japan:

Number Kept by Each	Total Number of Owners
1	961,120
2	127,013
3 or 4	39,009
5 and above . . .	10,209
Total	1,137,251

Of these 855,767 were males and 639,056 were females.

Of the total number of horses, the

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Japanese, foreign, and cross breeds and studs are mentioned below :—

Breeds	Number
Japanese :	
Males.	79,302
Females	85,473
Total	164,775
Foreign :	
Males.	17,129
Females	12,228
Total	29,357
Cross :	
Males.	759,336
Females	541,336
Total	1,300,691
Studs :	
Japanese breeds . .	34
Cross „ . .	2,376
Foreign „ . .	2,889
Foreign born . .	571
Japanese „ . .	2,318
Total	5,299

For improving horses and encouraging stock breeding, there is the Stock-Breeding Bureau established in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, where there are officials taking charge of affairs regarding the multiplication of live-stocks, those concerning studs and breeding cows and the encouragement of the use of live-stock and those respecting the selling of live-stock farm products. In Chiba Prefecture there is the Live-Stock Breeding Experimental Station, and there are in the chief horse breeding places in the country studs, stallion-pastures and stallion depots, the name and location of which are as follows :

Name	Location
Hidaka Stallion pasture :	Urakawa-machi, Urakawa-gori, Hokkaido
Ou Stallion Pasture :	Shichinohe-machi, Kamitaki-gori, Aomori-ken.
Stud-Farm :	Takizawa-mura, Iwate-gori, Iwate-ken.
Tokachi Stallion Depot :	Otosara-mura, Kato-gori, Hokkaido.
Nagamabe Stallion Depot :	Nagamabe-mura, Yamakoshi-gori, Hokkaido.
Aomori Stallion Depot :	Nobechi-machi, Kamikita-gori, Aomori-ken.
Iwate Stallion Depot :	Kurikawa-mura, Iwate-gori, Iwate-ken.
Miyagi Stallion Depot :	Nishi-Osaki-mura, Tamazukuri-gori, Miyagi-ken.
Fukushima Stallion Depot :	Saigo-mura, Nishi-Shirakawa-gori, Fukushima-ken.
Akita Stallion Depot :	Jingujimura, Senhoku-gori, Akita-ken.
Nagano Stallion Depot :	Mitsui-mura, Kita-Saku-gori, Nagano-ken.
Tottori Stallion Depot :	Seibi-mura, Higashi-Haku-gori, Tottori-ken.
Kumamoto Stallion Depot :	Nishi-Aishi-mura, Kikuchi-gori, Kumamoto-ken.
Miyazaki Stallion Depot :	Koba-

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yashi-machi, Nishi-Morokata-gori, Miyazaki-ken.

KAGOSHIMA STALLION DEPOT: Makizono-mura, Kagoshima-ken.

The official efforts to obtain good studs by establishing and operating these studs, pastures and stallion depots have been successful. Still there seems to be much room for improvements.

The Japanese history of horses is very long. Amaterasu-omi-kami kept horses, according to the *Kojiki* and the *Nippon Shoki* (the oldest books in Japan). There is a myth about a dapple horse skin cast by Susano-no-mikoto, a younger brother of the Sun Goddess, into the room, in which she was weaving. For the subsequent three thousand years, down to the present age, horses have been helping beyond measure in farming. From the Middle Ages, owing to a series of wars, many horses were requisitioned for military purposes without, regard to their improvement, resulting in a great deterioration in their quality. Recently, however, good studs have been imported from European countries, and they have been used in improving the native breeds, with the result that today Japanese horses are not so inferior to foreign horses.

Ayu fishing on the bank of the Tama River.

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HIGH MOUNTAINS IN THE EASTERN PART OF JAPAN

By S. MIYAGI

THE mountaineering season has come round. It is most pleasant for all, old and young alike, to climb a steep mountain, toiling and perspiring freely, and to look down upon the grand field of vision from the summit. It is an undeniable fact that mountaineering has a salutary effect on physique and spirit.

Japan being a volcanic country, there are high mountains everywhere. Not only are they high, but they possess scenic beauty, grown over with evergreen trees, and alpine plants blooming profusely, welcoming the visitor. Any one who has once climbed a Japanese mountain, must have been struck with its grand views and natural beauty, which will remain a lasting memory. Here follows something about noted mountains in the Kwanto District (the eastern part of Japan) to serve as a guide to the foreigners first visiting this country!

Takahara Mountain.—This mountain, 1,795 metres in height, lies near the Shiobara Hot Springs. You leave the train at Nishi-Nasuno Station on the North-Eastern Line. There is an electric railway running between this station and the entrance to the Shiobara Hot Spring, and thence to Furu-machi there is a bus service for a distance of 8 kilometres. From Furumachi you go on to the Shinyu Hot Spring 8 kilometres off, and stop there over night. Then you go up the mountain, which is 8 kilometres from the foot to the summit, and commands a fine view, overlooking the Kwanto Plain and having a distant view of Mount Fuji and the Nikko mountain range. It may be climbed at ease after a visit to the Shiobara Hot Springs. You may descend the backway down to the Kinugawa Hot Spring, whence you may go to Imaichi, Nikko by eleetric railway.

Dantai-san.—This mouutain stands 2,434 metres above the sea level. The climber leaves the railway at Nikko Station. Whence there is a bus service as far as the Chuzenji Lake. It is 8 kilometres from the Futara Shrine on the Lake side to the summit by a steep road. It is wooded to the 6th station, and from the 8th station on the rosemary is in bloom, decorating it. The summit commands a view of the Kwanto Plains and Chukuba Mountain. Far below lies the Chuzenji Lake shining like a mirror. On the west the mountain faces Mount Shirane and Mount Onsen. On the north

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the Aizu mountains pile up. This mountain as well as Shirane is most noted in the Kwanto District. A good walker using the automobile can ascend it and return to Chuzenji, the starting point, in five hours. The road is very good and by no means dangerous. Shirane Mountain is higher than this one, being 2,578 metres above the sea-level.

Akagi-Mountain. — This mountain stands 1,828 metres above the sea-level. The visitor to it alights from the railway at Maebashi Station on the Ryomo Line. It is 20 kilo-metres to Minowa, which lies half-way up, at which the bus line ends. For 6 kilo-metres from Minowa to the summit the road is so gentle that automobiles can climb it. Even 10 years old children can reach Onuma Lake in two hours. This lake side is a famous camping place. There are some hotels, from the lake to the summit it is 30 kilometres, and it is easy to ascend. It is fine to look from the summit down upon the Big and Small Lakes, and it is also interesting to view through a telescope on the table-land below, the many horses and oxen. On the way back the visitor descends to the lake whence he may go dowa 12 kilometres through the Torii Pass to Mizunuma Station on the Ashio Line. Leaving Uyeno Station by the first train, you can come back to Tokyo in the day. If you go and come through Maebashi, you can stay about two hours at the lake side, enjoying the scenery to your heart's content

Dai-Bosatsu-rei. — This mountain stands 2,057 metres above the sea-level. The visitor alights at Enzan Station on Central Line. It is 15 kilo-metres from Enzan to the mountain. There is an automobile service as far as Odawara Bridge, which is 4 kilometres from Enzan. From the bridge to the Upon Temple you can go on horseback, but most visitors go on foot. Thence separating from the Ome road, you enter a horse path and traversing it, you cross a rivulet at Sengoku-Jizo. Then the ascent becomes steeper and more winding, as far as the Toyama Pass, which is 4 kilometres from the Unpo Temple and takes two hours. It is 2 kilometres from this place to the summit. At the summit you get a view of the Southern Alps, Yatsugatake, the mountain range of Kumotori Chichibu and Mount Fuji. Descending 700 metres along the line of fire protection, you reach the Dai-Bosatsu-toge, which was made famous by the novel of Kaizan Nakazato. You may go down 13 kilo-metres to Hikawa from the pass by way of Kosuge-mura. To ascend from Hikawa, you can take a small automobile from Kogochi. If you are a good walker, you stay overnight at Hikawa, leave early next morning and visit the mountain, coming back to Shinjuku, Tokyo in the day.

Asama-yama.—This mountain rises

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above the sea-level 2,542 metres high. It is 13 kilometres from Kutsukake Station on the Shinyetsu Line to the summit, 10 kilometres from Oiwake Station, Shinano, 16 kilometres from Komoro, Shinano, and 12 kilometres from Miyota. You can ascend easily any of these. Usually, we take the way either from Kutsukake or from Komoro. Many women and children go that way. There is a bus service for a distance of 7 kilometres from Kutsukake to the Mine-no-chaya.—a tea-house lying halfway up the small Asama-yama. It is 5 kilometres from this place to the summit, and it takes two and half hours to traverse it. The crater at the summit is 400 metres in diameter, and always emits black smoke with a sound. The summit commands a fine view of the Nikko, Oshu and Joshu mountain ranges, and Akagi and Haruna Mountains, with Shirane Mountain in Kusatsu in the north, Myoko Mountain in the west and the Northern Alps in the north.

Fuji-yama.—This mountain is the highest in Japan. It is always snow crowned, and its beautiful figure like a white fan placed upside down is the pride of the world. There are four ways of ascending it.—Gotenba-guchi, Omiya-guchi, Subashiri-guchi and Yoshida-guchi. For the Gotenba-guchi, route you leave the train at Gotenba Station on the Tokaido Line, for Omiya-guchi at Omiya Station on the Fuji-Minobu Railway, for which you change at Fuji Station on the Tokaido Line; and for the Yoshida-guchi route and the Subashiri-guchi on the Fuji Mountain Foot Electric Railway. Most people go by way of the Yoshida-guchi and descend by way of the Gotenba-guchi, or take the reverse course. It is about 18 kilometres from the Yoshida-guchi to the summit. Leaving Yoshida early in the morning, you can make the ascent and come back to Gotenba in the day. It is about 9 kilometres to Umagayeshi, and you go there along the beautiful outskirts of the mountain. You can go on horseback or by a palanquin. It is also about 9 kilometres from Umagayeshi to the summit. The horse carries you as far as the fifth station, which is the end of the woods. Thence, you go up along the path of cinders, and reach the summit, where there is the Kusushigatake Shrine. You may stay overnight in this shrine building or take the way back to Gotenba from Ginmei-sui. Taking the Subashiri way, you may go by bus to Gotenba. Fuji-yama is ascended by blindmen and lame persons, not to mention women, children and old people. So, the mountain-road is thronged with these climbers. Before ascending it, you must be most careful of the weather. It would be more interesting, to make a tour of the Five Lakes of Fuji and stay overnight at the Shoji Lake.

These are the most famous mount-

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ains in the Kwanto District. In addition, there are other very noted mountains lying not so far from Tokyo. They are Shirane Mountain and Haruna Mountain. The latter is 1,391 metres high above the sea level, Myogi Mountain (1,040 metres high above the sea-level), Bushu Mitake Mountain, Mitsumine Mountain, Tukuba Mountain and Takao Mountain. The Southern end Northern Alps also belong to the Kwanto District. The former is the range of KaiKomagata ke (2,965 metres high above the sea-level), and Kiso-Komagatake (2,956 metres high above the sea-level), and the latter that of Kamikochi, Yakegatake, Hodaka Mountain (3,150 metres above the sea.level), Yarigatake (3,180 metres above the sea-level), Tsubakurotake (2,763 metres above the sea level), Shirouma-dake (2,933 metres above the sea-level), Mitake (3,062 metres above the sea-level), Tachi-yama (3,010 metres above the sea-level) and Hakusan (2,702 metres above the sea-level).

Tachi-yama in the province of Ettchu is the most famous of the Northern Alps. It is ascended mostly from the Toyama-guchi, as it is easiest to go that way. Yon alight from the train at Toyama Station on the Hokuroku Line. You then take the electric railway as far as Chigaki. From this place to the summit of the mountain the distance is 36 kilometres. You may stop at Ashikura-ji, which is 2 kilometres from Chigaki, and where there are guides through tne mountain. You may stay overnight there. It takes a day from this place to Muro-do, where there is a building accommodating 200 travellers. From Murodo you may go to the summit, and come back to Toyama in the day. This mountain commands the finest view of all other mountains of the Japan Alps.

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RAW SILK OUTLOOK

By M. IKETANI

THE raw silk trade is in a very difficult position, with gloomy prospects. Different means, official and private, have been tried to stabilize the market, but only to make the position worse. Everybody seems to be at a loss what to do. Nevertheless, it may be interesting to hear the views of some authorities on the subject.

"The price of raw silk having declined on the failure of the proposal to restrict output for this season, and reached the lowest level in the past few years, it is beyond prediction when the price will cease to fall." Such is the opinion of Mr. Aoki of the Sales Dept. of Messrs. Hara & Co. "The greatest cause for this is the world's trade dullness, and especially, the adverse change in the economic situation in America, the largest buyer of Japanese raw silk; while on the other hand the production of raw silk increased. Even granting that during the present silk year raw silk consumption is the same as last silk year, there will be about 200,000 boxes in supply this silk year over last silk year on account of its increased production; and additionally, 200,000 boxes were brought over from last silk year, jointly stored and held against indemnity loans. When we consider this fact, we are filled with apprehension as to the future of the market. There may be no means that can be adopted for meeting it except to cultivate markets for raw silk in a new direction and to stimulate demand or to reduce output so much as to thoroughly re-adjust the present balance between supply and demand. Otherwise, it would be impossible to hope for any prompt recovery of price."

"The present decline in the price of raw silk was evident from the first, following the fall in the price of cocoons, which was caused, apart from financial reasons, by the oversupply of raw silk," says Mr. T. Tashiro of the Shinyei Kaito Kaisha. "Moreover, the spring cocoon crop was 10 or 15 per cent larger than that last year, and the demand for raw silk has decreased owing to the world's trade dullness and the unusually great depression in American weaving circles. If things are left as they are, it is feared that over 100,000 boxes of raw silk will be in excess of demand this silk year. It is but natural in the circumstances that the price of raw silk should have declined steadily. The goods held jointly and against indemnity loans cannot be considered as being disposed of soon. Yet so large an amount held idle is a depressing factor. The price cannot, therefore, be hoped to go much beyond the 700 yen mark. This calculation is based on the assump-

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tion that the future production of raw silk is naturally restricted by the putting out of "yutomono" (the fine grades), which require more care for reeling than "susomono" (the common grades) as a result of more difficulty in disposing of the latter than the former; and as it is impossible to hope for a restriction on the production, either naturally or artificially, the market cannot but be thought as being worse in prospect."

"There may be different causes for the present stagnancy of the raw silk market, but the chief reason is perhaps the increased production of raw silk and the depreciation of general commodities, due to the world's trade dullness," says Mr. I. Nagai of Messrs. Shibusawa & Co. "The great congestion of raw silk, amounting to 200,000 boxes, has made it all the more un recoverable. If things are left as they are, it may be impossible to expect it to take any favourable turn for some time to come."

"The prospects are indeed gloomy," says Mr. J. Ishibashi, the proprietor of the Ishibashi Shoten. "The price has already fallen to the lowest level in the past thirty-five years, and when simply the question of price is considered, no more decline may be allowed, but the usual observations cannot apply to the present situation; for the world's economic circles have changed from the free trade period to the protective trade period, as a consequence of the centralizing of the world's wealth in America. European countries being financially exhausted, they had to adopt a protective trade policy for self-preservation. This changed trade policy in Europe soon dealt a severe blow to the foreign trade of America, which was compelled to follow the step of the European countries, or to adopt openly a protective policy for domestic industry, until finally a tariff war came to be started all over the world. As a result, America being intent on self-support and self-sufficiency has made an attempt to create a fashion in cotton fabrics, made of excess raw cotton on account of the decreased export trade, and to minimize imports of raw silk, in order to keep the foreign trade balance in normal condition. While American economic policy has thus fundamentally changed, Japanese raw silk is greatly oversupplied. In the circumstances, the raw silk market cannot hope to recover in any way for some time to come. Not only that, but it is quite impossible to foretell how far the situation will be aggravated hereafter and when it will be stabilized after that. Indeed, the raw silk industry in Japan is placed in a condition, which we are greatly concerned about."

"Things have become awfully bad, and no one can tell when the bottom will be reached, says Mr, S. Oi of the Okumura Shoten. "It is a reaction

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the future production of raw silk in Japan, and the effect of "a reduction in the price of raw silk would be to increase the consumption of silk goods, and thereby to increase the demand for raw silk."

It is reasonable to hope for a satisfactory conclusion, though probably not without some delay, to the negotiations on the proposal to establish a uniform standard of weight for raw silk. The Japanese Government have already taken steps to ascertain the views of the European and American silk trades on the subject, and it is to be hoped that the Japanese Government will not delay much longer in giving a definite answer to the proposal. The Japanese Government have also been asked by the Italian Government to join in the establishment of a uniform system of testing raw silk, and it is to be hoped that they will do so. The Japanese Government have also been asked by the Italian Government to join in the establishment of a uniform system of testing raw silk, and it is to be hoped that they will do so.

"The prospect of a large increase in the Japanese silk trade is very great, and it is to be hoped that the Japanese Government will not delay much longer in giving a definite answer to the proposal. The Japanese Government have also been asked by the Italian Government to join in the establishment of a uniform system of testing raw silk, and it is to be hoped that they will do so.

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from the high prices maintained during the recent years of inflation, and the bottom is very low.

"When the [illegible] to bottom, it seems more than likely that it will be some time before it will be possible to expect a change for the better. We have no prospect to look forward to in the immediate future. Not only are prices of [illegible] very low, but the [illegible] is also very dull. Not only are there no orders coming in, but the [illegible] are not even making inquiries. Under these circumstances it is impossible to do anything in the way of business. We have no prospect of any change for the better in the near future. Under these circumstances we cannot be blamed for being somewhat pessimistic."

"We are just now over the period of depression in the raw silk trade. Mr. [illegible] of the firm of [illegible] & Co. said: "We have always made it a rule to study the market, but of late years we have found it necessary to devote more time than ever before to studying the market, and to keep ourselves well posted as to the movements of prices. Even then we must not be too confident of success, as things sometimes change very suddenly. For instance, [illegible] we did not think it possible that prices would go down to a level so unlikely low to that ruling about the time of the [illegible] war, and we did not dream that there is a possibility of prices going up to the figure they have reached. But we cannot be too careful in watching the market, and it is impossible for us to say what will be the future of raw silk. Some people are of opinion that the present depression will last for a long time, but we are not prepared to say that this will be the case. In the meantime, it is necessary that we should be prepared for any emergency that may arise. Even if prices do not rise, we must not relax our efforts, but must endeavour to improve the quality of our goods, so that we may be able to meet the demands of the market. At the same time we should endeavour to reduce the cost of production, and thus increase the profits of the business.

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from the high prices maintained unreasonably by artificial means; and the bottom is very deep."

"When the price is simply considered, it seems now time, for the bottom to be soon reached; but no such signs are yet visible," says Mr. B. Watanabe, proprietor of the Watanabe Shoten. "It is impossible to form any idea as to the outlook. We have been in the hospital, so to speak, for about a year, but the doctor does not permit us to leave it as yet. Nothing is so bad as for trade to be dull in America. Not only have exporters not purchased actively, but they have made rejects and claims reductions, keeping the feeling unsettled. But we must not be only pessimistic. We must be quiet and patient, waiting for the day, when we can leave the hospital, which cannot be hoped for before the spot business revives."

"We are dumb over the present situation in the raw silk market," says Mr. S. Nishio, of the Sales Dept. of Messrs. Ono & Co. "We have taken all means to stabilize the market, but all have proved ineffective before the general tendency of price. We have, however, already reached a position, in which we must not tremble from fear and regard things pessimistically beyond reasonable limits. The price has already gone down to a level similarly low to that ruling about the time of the war with China, and will not decline much more. There is a complete difference between the economic organizations then and today; and general commodity prices have changed greatly in the meantime, the present rates being high beyond comparison with those ruling then. But raw silk alone has declined to the level of thirty-five years ago, and there can be no reason why it should not recover. In my opinion, the average price realized this silk year will never be under 800 yen; for the price of cocoons has fallen off to 20 odd *kake*, which does not pay the sericulturists; and if the price of raw silk cannot be expected to improve at once or the price of cocoons cannot be hoped to go up more than at present, the gathering of summer and autumn eggs would largely decrease, naturally restricting the supply of cocoons to the reelers, and the price of raw silk would improve in consequence of decreased cocoon supply. Even assuming that the raw silk market does not rebound after all, the reelers, who have bought summer and autumn cucoons only a little now, may lay them in hereafter at prices paying, so they may avoid heavy losses. This silk year the reelers will, most probably neither lose nor profit heavily. At the same time, they and the sericulturists will be accustomed to the present low price of rawsilk, and with this idea, they may exert themselves to rationalize their work so as to lower the cost of production and to cement the foundation of their business.

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FAMILY CRESTS

IN Japan, each family has its own crest which is used much as a name. For thc Japanese, a white-banded and crested dress, and a crested *haori* and a *hakama* are ceremonial dresses of the woman and the man respectively. Those, who are entitled to possession of ceremonial dress, have, therefore, their own crest.

Originally, crests were used by courtiers for ornamental purposes on their coaches, and by warriors as marks on their standards or curtains. The latter used them also as decorations for bravery. They were, therefore, most valuable in the age of the civil wars. To-day, they are simply used on ceremonial Japanese dresses and are scarcely more than ornamental, so the use its quite different from old times.

The present crests took their origin from those used towards the end of the Heian Dynasty. The latter had two different forms, one of which was like free-hand drawing and the other like instrumental drawing. The former was the copying of forms of animals, plants implements, etc. for ornamental purposes. The latter was the symmetrical arrangement of whatever materials were used, making such figures as *karakusa*, *tomoye*, and *asanaha*. They may be divided again into rectilinear figures, curvilinear figures and combinations of both figures. The symmetrically arranged form was introduced from China and originally in fashion in Greece, whence it advanced eastward.

Before the introduction of Buddhism, the Japanese nation, like foreign nations, had many animals. When Buddhism was introduced, it forbade the taking of animal life and hunting, on the principle of mercy. Shotoku-taishi encouraged, instead of hunting animals, the hunting of medicinal herbs, etc. This aroused among the Japanese people the interest of hunting for these herbs in mountains and fields. As a result they made figures of plum, cherry, peony, *yamabuki*, iris, pink, hollyhock and all other plant blossoms, valued and appreciated by people, and these figures were applied from generation to generation to dresses and utensils of the families using them, making their crests. The *rindo* crest (a gentian) was used by the Kuga family; that of the peony by the Konoye family; the maple by the Imadegawa family, the iris by the Kazan-in family, and the wistaria by the Kujo, Ichijo and Nijo families. All these and other family crests of peers originated in the Fujiwara age.

The introduction of Buddhism deprived the Japanese of the chance to gain intimacy with animals, and they pos-

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sessed no good knowledge of and little fancy for animals, which is the reason why their family crests have little or no animal forms. In this, Japan is different from foreign countries. There are some animal figures, but not of such fierce animals as lions, tigers, wolves, etc. They are all of a more gentle type, elegant, poetically interesting and lovely as the phoenix, crane,w ild-geese, sparrow, butterfly, etc.

There is a much difference between the family crests of the courts and the warriors, for their original purposes were different. The former was chosen from beautiful flowers, etc., as the original object was to ornment carriages, but the latter was originally used as marks on standards, curtains, etc. on the battlefield, and therefore was simple and easily distinguishable from the crests of others. Even those of the same origin as the courts' were chiefly of rectilinear figures for the sake of simplicity, and also as a result of an effect received from the fashion of the war age. This fashion was influenced by religion. From the Kamakura period religion was reformed, and the previous complicated forms of religion were given up for simpler ones such as the Zen, Jodo, Hokke and Ji sects. This resulted in the adoption of family crests of a simpler form. It is but natural that in that age the samurai class should chose crests of rectilinear rather than curvilineal figures. The subsequent peaceful period made standards and war curtains less useful, and the family crests of the samurai class were used more for ornamental purposes than as military marks. This made the crests more and more complicated in design.

THE RED CROSS WITH of JAPAN

Red Cross Sanatoria for Children

It is anticipated that the local branches of the Japan Red Cross Society will install this year as usual 42 children's sanatoria throughout the country, of which 35 (9 in forest and 26 on beach) will be under the direct management of the 27 Red Cross branches, accommodating 3,745 children; and two branches will establish such institutions in cooperation with other social welfare bodies, seven under the management of the Wakayama Branch to accommodate 3,023 children, the number of children to be accommodated by the Niigata Branch is still unknown, because no report has as yet reached the Tokyo Headquarters. Besides, four local branches will give aid to other social bodies in the direction in this form of part expenses, supply of materials and despatch of nurses.

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MASTER SWORDSMEN IN JAPAN

MATAEMON ARAKI

MATAEMON Araki was so famous as a master swordsman in Japan that people praised him, saying: "No Araki before Araki; no Araki after Araki", which means that Araki was equalled by none before and after him. His assistance in his younger brother-in-law's vengeance at Uyeno in the province of Iga made his name all the more famous in connection with one of the ten greatest vendetta in this country.

He was born in Araki-mura in the province of Iga. His father, Heizayemon Hattori, served first Lord Takatora Todo at an annual stipend of 150 *koku* of rice, and then became a *ronin*. Afterwards, he was employed by Lord Ikeda in the province of Bizen, receiving an annual stipend of 300 *koku* of rice. He was a hero, possessed of superhuman strength, which his son Matayemon inherited. At the age of 15 or 16, Matayemon was adopted by Heibei Hattori, a relative. His adopted father, serving Lord Masatomo Honda, was always in Koriyama in the province of Yamato, and he was taken there, where he stayed a few years. Then the regular study of swordsmanship was growing among the samurai class. He was fervent with a desire to prosecute his studies of it. At last this fervour made him separate himself from his adopted family, and go to Araki-mura in the province of Iga, in which place he devoted his time to improving himself. Afterwards, he left the place and entered the school of Yagyu, through the introduction of some person, which he had eagerly wished to do for years past. It was then he adopted the name of Araki. He studied a few years in the school, and mastered the secrets of the Yagyu school, qualifying himself for a position as an expert swordsman. His master Yagyu taught the Tokugawa *shogun*.

On leaving the school, Araki travelled in the country. He visited every fencing-hall on the way, and broke it, upholding his reputation. He then came to Koriyama in the province of Yamato, where once he had spent a few years with his adopted father. By that time, Lord Honda, the master of his adopted father, had been transferred to another fief, and Lord Tadaaki Matsudaira ruled the place. Araki's visit became the talk of the lord's retainers, and it was told to the lord, who being most enthusiastic over military arts, earnestly desired to employ him. He invited Araki into the castle, and treated him hospitably.

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Then he asked him to serve him.

The lord had among his retainers an expert spearman named Jinzaemon Kawai, who taught him the art of the spear. He was a good fencer of the Okuyama-Nen-ryu, too. He was jealous of the reputation of Araki, and attempted bouting with him and beating him down, putting him to shame and compelling him to take leave of the place. So, he presented himself before his lord, and said to him:

"I wish to have a bout with Mr. Araki for training, if you will grant it."

The lord granted it, and Araki, being asked, readily consented to it. All the retainers wished to see the bout. The day appointed for it came. Its place was the palace ground, in which were gathered thousands of men with the lord in the centre. Kawai and Araki rose and took their positions, the former with a wooden spear and the latter with a wooden sword. There was a wide difference in ability between the two, which became evident to the spectators as time went on. Araki, as one of the best pupils of Yagyu Tajima-no-kami, was very skilled. In the meantime, Kawai breathed hard and was clammy with perspiration on the brow, while Araki looked indifferent and calmed down more and more. Araki just at the right moment uttered a sharp yell at the opponent, who being overpressed by it, gave an opening for an attack, which was instantly taken advantage of, and in a moment his spear was taken out of his hand and thrown up in the air by Araks's first attack. Then Araki, quick as lightning, was about to give the second and final blow to Kawai, who sprang aside before it, and saluted, crying: "beaten!" Araki returned the salute, saying that he was struck by the skillful us of a spear by Kawai.

This great ability of Araki and his high personality made him more attractive to the lord, who made a more earnest request to him to serve him. Araki, moved by his eagerness, accepted the request. At the same time, Kawai, disgraced, resigned and became a *ronin*.

Araki soon made himself popular among his colleagues. He married the elder sister of Kazuma Watanabe of the Okayama clan. He taught carefully the swordsmanship of the Yagyu school to his lord, while at home he trained many men.

In the summer of the 9th year of Kanyei (1632) Kazuma Watanabe, his younger brother-in-law, asked him to second him in his vengeance upon Matagoro Kawai, who had killed his younger brother Gendayu. He gave consent to it, and resigned his position. He left his family with a relative, and with Watanabe hunted for Kawai, travelling in different parts of the country.

In the meantime, matches were held between master swordsmen of different schools in the presence of the *shogun*

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in Yedo Castle on September 22nd, in the 11th year of Kanyei (1634). Araki participated in it, and had a bout with Hachigoro Miyamoto, adopted son of famous Musashi Miyamoto. The match ended in a tie, but the umpires, Jiroyemon Ono and Yagyu Tajima-no-kami, admired his splendid performance. After the match, he stayed in Yedo, and received tidings from his younger brother Watanabe, of the whereabouts of Kawai, the enemy. He was very glad at it, and set out at once for Nara, where Watanabe was, at the end of September. He went in hot haste, and on the third day reached Nagoya. He found there on the road side a tea-house. As he thirsted, he entered it and drank two pints of cold *sake*. When he paid the account and was leaving the house, he was called back by a cross-looking and badly dressed samurai, who happened to be there, and challenged to a bout. He declined it for the reason that he was in a hurry. But the samurai insisted on having a bout. This samurai was Shinryuken Yamada, a capital hand at *kusari-gama* (a chained sickle) and one of the leading men of military arts in his day, but he was not right in heart and disliked by his friends as unfit to be called a samurai. Araki was astonished at hearing his name which was given by him, but could not any longer decline the callenge. Yamada wanted to measure with real weapons, and Araki had to consent to it, too. The so-called *kusari-gama* was a sickle with a handle of about two feet, at one end of which was set an iron chain. There was a lead weight fastened to one end of this chain, and it was to be thrown to the opponent, while the chain was for coiling around the opponent's weapon, and the sickle for killing him upon it.

"Come on!" each shouted to the other.

The two fought at the risk of life. Yamada did not know that his match was Mataemon Araki; for he had been given a false name. He made light of him before they stood face to face, when he was surprised at his guard not open in the least, and began to fear him. For a while the two stood motionless staring at each other. Then Yamada finding a chance, threw his lead weight at Araki. It was so quick that Araki could not dodge, and had to parry it with the sword. But alas! The sword was coiled about by the chain. He was placed in a very precarious position. But he escaped it by a lightning trick, which could be hoped from none but such a master as he.

With all his energy he cried "eh!", and cast the chain-coiled sword at the opponent, and in next moment he sprang at him and stabbed the short sword in his breast. With a scream Yamada fell backward, and in an instant Araki's short sword went to give the

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coup-de grace, when Yamada stopped him and asked him who he really was. Araki gave his real name. Hearing it, Yamada cried: "I'm quite satisfied at dying at the hand of such a master swordsman as you".

Then Araki hurried to Nara and saw Watanabe there in his hiddingplace. He was told of Matagaro Kawai, the enemy, and his party leaving the place for Yedo. So, he and Watanabe, accompanied by Watanabe's two servants, pursued them.

On November 6th in the 11th year of Kanyei (1634) Kawai and his party of over twenty persons left Nara for Yedo, and Araki planned to meet them at a suitable place. His party stole a march on Kawai's party, and selecting Kagiya-no-tsuji in the castle town of Uyeno as the best place, waited there.

When Kawai's party, ignorant of it, came to the place, Watanabe was the first to run out into the street and give his name to the enemy, and he was followed by Araki, announcing himself as his seconder. The enemy, taken unawares, was confused. Taking advantage of it, Araki cut at first Jinzaemon Kawai, who was in the lead, and then Hanbei Sakurai, who was the most powerful of the enemy. He took upon himself all other seconders of Kawai, killing them one after another,

Watanabe had a single combat with Kawai. After desperate fighting, helped by Araki by words and not by hand. he cut down the enemy and avenged his younger brother's death.

This story of vendetta is very famous among the Japanese as one of the ten greatest in this country. In story-telling the number of persons killed by Araki is given as thiry-six, but in reality they were about twenty. These twenty samurai were all men of martial accomplishments. Yet they were all slain by the single hand of Araki, whose superhuman skill got for him the popular reputation: "No Araki before Araki; no Araki after Araki." Indeed, Araki was a hero of the sword. He was then at the age of 36.

He died rather prematurely at the age of 41 in the 14th year of Kanyei (1637).

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CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By THE EDITOR

England and Japan

The visit of their Imperial Highnesses, Prince and Princess Takamatsu, to the Royal House of England has created a new interest in Anglo-Japanese relations, not only among the people of the two countries, but in other countries. The fact that he visit was in return for that of the Duke of Gloucester to Japan last year gave the occasion more than ordinary significance. The various banquets tendered to the Imperial visitors while in England afforded opportunity not only for an exchange of felicitations between the two countries, but for an expression of mutual good-will as natural between England and Japan. The gracious words of King George at the Buckingham Palace banquet were particularly felicitous in reference to the Imperial guests and the Imperial House of Japan as well as to the Japanese empire, notably the affirmation that although the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had passed, the relations between Japan and England were more enduring than ever. Prince and Princess Takamatsu must have been able to recognize in several features of their reception the true tokens of their popular welcome in England. In the last quarter of a century Japan and England have had to face mutual difficulties not only in China but in the European war and in the subsequent conferences, but never with any impairment of their mutual confidence and good-will. The leaders of English thought do not hesitate to affirm that in all England's relations with Japan we have earned the interest and esteem of England and cemented a lasting bond between the two countries. Japan's intellectual and patriotic virility have made a mark on world history, as Japanese art has upon world culture; and these facts lend additional warmth to the welcome which all Imperial visitors from Japan receive in England, and which all subjects of the two countries experience in their mutual dealings.

Imperial Beneficence

In the middle of July a fierce typhoon suddenly struck across the island of Kyushu, killing several persons and injuring a great many others. The loss in property amounted to several millon yen. As the distress was great, his Majesty the Emperor showed the usual Imperial beneficence by sending a gift of some 30,000 yen for distribution among the sufferers, while the Government did what was possible to relieve the situa-

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tion. As everybody knows, Japan is subject to typhoons, floods and earthquakes. While earth movements can usually be located and precautions be taken, it is not so with typhoons and floods, which seldom seem to come often in the same place. But these violences of nature only leave the Japanese a braver and more courageous people, ready to endure and overcome whatever nature sends them. The present, however, is rather an unfortunate time for national distress, owing to economic depression and an unusual amount of unemployment.

A Great Soldier

In the death of Marshal Count Yasukata Oku Japan loses one of her greatest soldiers and one of her noblest citizens. The late Count Oku distinguished himself in the nation's two greatest wars, that with China and that with Russia; but he showed remarkable military ability from his early years. It was his courage and tactics that saved Saga castle, during the Saga rebellion, from falling into rebel hands. Those of us who passed through the Russo-Japanese war will remember that Count Oku was in command of the Second Army in Manchuria, the result being a great tribute to his able leadership; and the Emperor made him a Count on the conclusion of hostilities. After the death of General Count Nogi, General Count Oku ranked with Admiral Count Togo as one of the greatest of living soldiers: he was to the Army what Togo was to the Navy. Count Oku was a model soldier in the sense that he made it his first business to know his duty and to do that before all else, unlike those military men who allow themselves to be drawn into politics. He lived and died in the spirit of Bushido.

Expensive Defences

The editor of the *Hochi* is not satisfied with the attitude of the nation's defensive services towards the need of financial retrenchment. When the Government made a cut of 81 millions in the national Budget some time ago, the cabinet asked the Army and Navy departments to reduce annual expenditure in proportion, which would mean a cut of about 45 million yen for this year. But the respective departments have responded to the request by a reduction of only 25 million yen, while all other Government departments have promptly acquiesced in the official request. The *Hochi* is persuaded that if the Army and Navy continue this attitude, it will create a feeling of dissatisfaction among the people and render the defensive services unpopular. The annual outlay on the Army and Navy continues to be about 29 per cent of the national annual budget, just what it was five years ago, whereas it should be much less in accordance with the

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official policy as applied to all other departments. This attempt to resist reduction of outlay on armaments is rather reamarkable at a time when a retrenchment is being pursued by all other nations, and yet quite consistent with the opinion of the Army and Navy that Japan needs not less but more defensive strength, although no enemy objective is at present in sight.

New American Ambassador

The appointment of so able and experienced a man as Mr. Cameron Forbes to the American Embassy in Tokyo is naturally welcomed by Japan. The whole nationreg retted exceedingly the departure of the last Ambassador, Mr. Castle, whose short tenure of office was yet attended by the most happy results. But it is some compensation for his departure to have in his place a man of the calibre and character of Mr. Cameron Forbes who will doubtless pursue a policy similar to that of his distinguished predecessor. It is our earnest hope that Mr. Forbes will be able to do something towards ensuring Japanese nationals in the United States the same rights accorded to Europeans, as the present discrimination is very objectionable to Japan.

Japan Sixth

In a general survey of the capacity of nations for the production of electricity, Japan is placed sixth among the nations of the world. The United States comes first, producing about 41 per cent of the world's total kilowatt hours; Germany ranks second, and then Great Britain, Canada, Italy, and Japan, in turn. In the amount of electricity generated for public utilities and rail transportation, as well as for factories, Japan takes a high place among the nations, more nearly approaching the United States than any of the others; and the same is true with regard to the amount generated for light and industrial motive power. In the last three years especially, Japan has forged ahead with great rapidity in the use of electricity for rail transportation and industry. The growth of world production of electricity has been phenomenal during the last five years. In 1925 it was 184 billion kilowatts; in 1926 it was 206; in 1927,230; in 1928,260; and last year 300. It is obvious that in the near future the utilization of electric energy will have more to do with the amelioration of human labour and the promotion of human progress than any other one material factor; and it speaks well for Japan that as a nation she is keeping pace with world progress in this direction.

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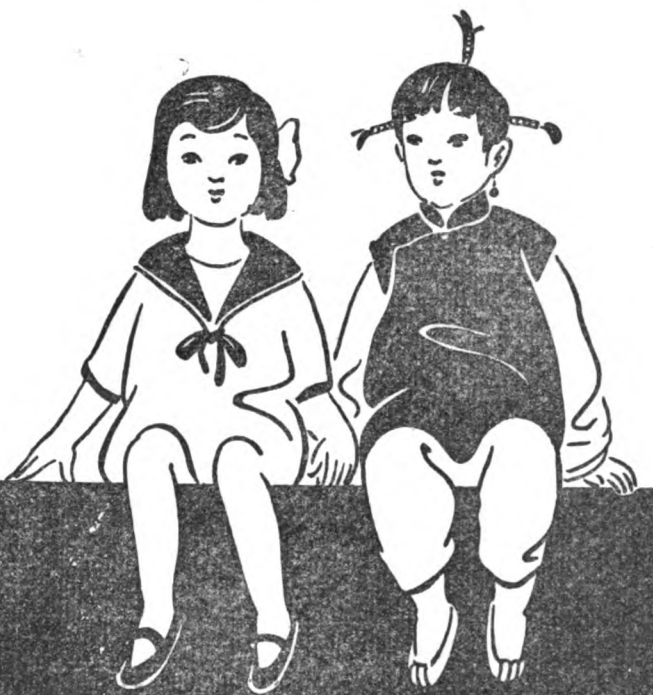

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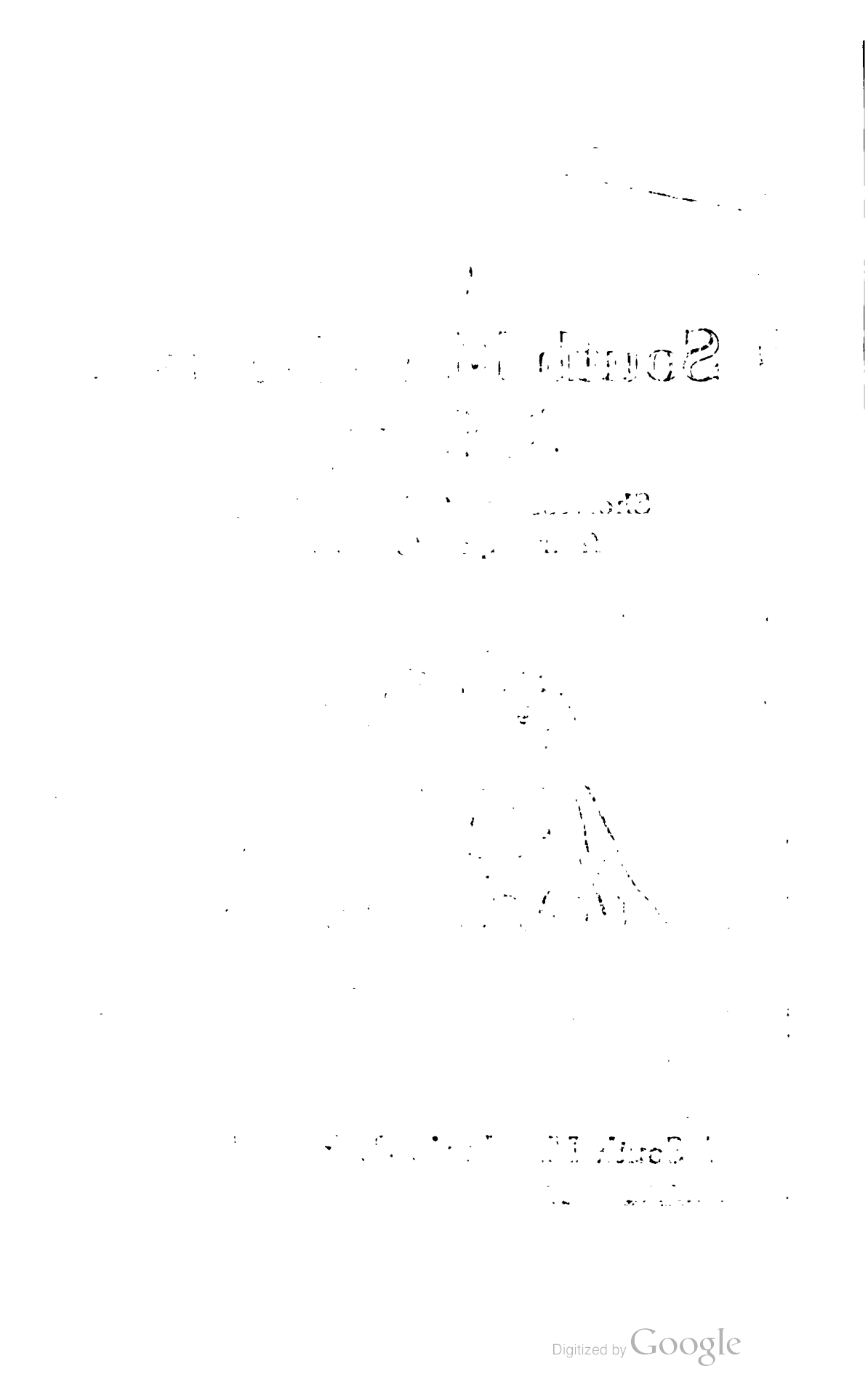
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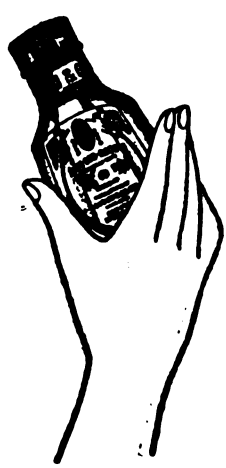

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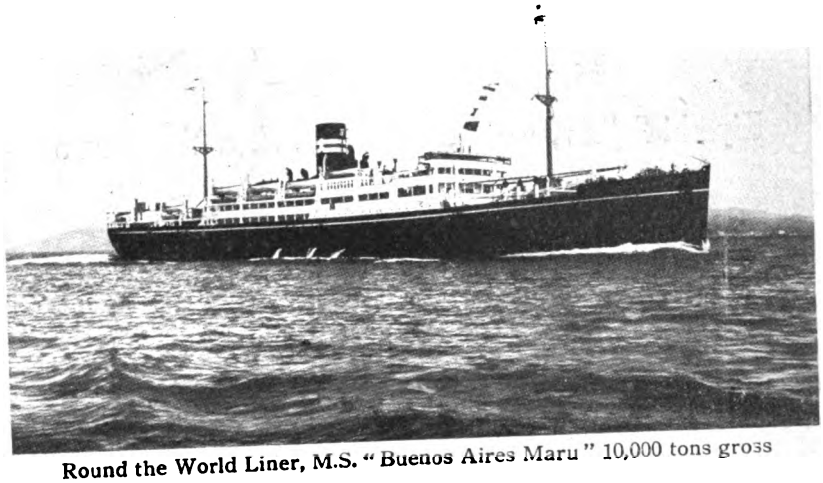

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